

## INDO-CHINA

was to a third of the needed money on  
 The also gave money outright and as  
 this the rubber-growers of Indo-China  
 succumbed. By 1932 the price of rubber had  
 so low of the and Malayan plantations  
 had  
 led to be It was at this time that the British  
 government  
 the whereby the export of rubber was  
 restricted  
 to a was on cost price.  
 The of synchronized with the end of one  
 depres-  
 the of the automobile industry. Prices  
 and expanded. In 1923-24 the Indo-Chinese  
 saw so improved that they  
 redoubled  
 — on a much smaller scale—compared  
 of rivals. In 1925 the prices had rocketed to  
 so the period was known as the Rubber Era,  
 and  
 1928 when the Stevenson Plan was abolished.  
 But the % the had finally excited  
 French  
 to Indo-China's rubber—a tendency increased by  
 the  
 the in Europe. The abandonment of the  
 decline in the price of rubber caused  
 to but so money<sup>1</sup> had already been  
 be 00 brusque withdrawal.  
 had because it was a national  
 to am at this time Ceylon and  
 of this production. The Dutch  
 fbc of this experiment, whether  
 or self-sacrifice. Serious frauds  
 in but than this was an  
 the A was 'discovered to  
 mm also an important factor. It was  
 that the of hid far of 1920, but by  
 1922  
 the of did not its could face  
 sensational,  
 but ifao  
 to \*yz per cent while  
 world con-  
 per 6 per cent. The efforts  
 of in 1933, to am Improve it  
 in the  
 of the Of the was the rapid  
 df Im tad in the Dutch

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